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Student Describes PYRGHT Bay Of Pigs Battle

Most young men between the ages of 14 and 16 are concerned about girls, a car of their own and the latest singing rage. George del Valle was learning of hate and how to kill.

Early in 1959, shortly after Castro's victory in Cuba, the St. Gregory's College freshman was still living in his

native land.
What was it like to be 14 and live under the Castro

"One day my brother and I got a call," George del Valle recalls of those days, "to go to church and pick up my grandmother. Someone thought that there was going to be that there was going to be trouble.

"Outside the church there were about 100 military guys and when the people came out of the church they started calling them dirty names and making fun of the people. All of the young people started to fight them (the soldiers). Then they started firing their guns When government officials at us. I escaped, but many of heard of the underground ac-

forces at the Bay of Pigs.

Before Custro's rise to pow-aboard a fishing boat.

er Fernando del Valle, Meanwhile, George del Valle Corge's father, was a major had lied to officials about his in the Cuban Air Force and age and had joined the Cuban the commander of the San Anfonio Air Force Base. He also Revolucionazid owned six cafeterias in Ha- (Revolutionary vana. Two months after the Front), which w revolution he was dismissed from the military and shortly lost his business to the gov-

Following the incident at the church in Havana, a number



George del Valle

at us. I escaped, but many of the young people were jailed, tivities of the Callin the young people was shot they began to harass the family. On the head with a machine liles of the youths involved.

The del Valle home was searched and officials kept searched on the movements of the family. On Two years later 16-year-old watch on the movements of George del Valle was in Rethchibo, Guaternal Artaining under the direction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In April of 1961 he was flying Roberto, aboard a commercial supply missions to the invasion that the Ray of Pies. He left the country in October

refugee air force of the Frente Democratico (Revolutionary Democratic

(Revolutionary
Front), which was financed by
the CIA, and was in Guatemala training.

After two months in Guatemala, the 300-man air force
detachment joined 1,500 Cuban refugee infantrymen at
Happy Valle Base near Puerto
The end of the war came at
former

Although he was not as
signed to a mission on April 18, newspaper and attending night
classes in order to obtain a
draftsman certificate.

George del Valle, though
not bitter, has strong opinions
rougher than the first.

The end of the war came at
sion failed. "Most of it was because the plan was changed, church in Havana, a number of Catholic youth organizations began plotting against
the Castro government. "We World War II U. S. Air Force
planned to take the arms and Base. (Although the minimum go to the hills and fight." age for the refugee forces was the invasion had failed. "We said that about 500 mem."

The Section mission was mot bitter, nas strong opinions to use invasions the first. The end of the war came at sion failed. "Most of it was bethe Castro government. "We World War II U. S. Air Force Happy Valley Base on Thurs- cause the plan was changed,
day, April 19. "They told us he says. "We didn't have the
go to the hills and fight." age for the refugee forces was the invasion had failed. We right equipment and the full
backing of the U.S. Air Force.

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preparation for the now infamous Bay of Pigs invasion.

The five days from April 15 to April 19, 1961, are engraved in the memory of the St. Gregory's student.
The first action of the

April 16, 1961. Six B-26 bombers, manned by Cuban refugee pilots, took off from Happy Valley to raid air bases in Cuba. The invasion had orginally been scheduled for April 16 but was delayed for an 16, but was delayed for one

George del Valle saw his first action on April 17 as a bombardier of a C-54 transport plane with the mission of dropping supplies to the inva-

sion forces.

Six minutes away from Cuba the transport was attacked by two Cuban pilots flying Eng-lish-built fighters. The C-54 was rescued by two U.S. Navy jet fighters, which were part of a Naval task force providing cover for the invasion and air drop.

As the transport approached its target area, George del Valits target area, George del Valle looked down on the battle
from the open bombbay doors.
"The first thing I saw was a
big fire caused by a napalm
bomb. Then I saw eight or nine
tanks moving towards our
troops, "he recalls," and I
started screaming at the pilot to sweep them with rockets.

"Then I heard a lot of shooting and when I looked down I saw five or six rows of bullets coming at us. I started shooting back with a hand gun. Then I heard the order to make the drop and I stopped shooting.

"When we turned to go home we found that the plane was hit and the number one engine had failed."

After the C-54 limped back to Happy Valley Base the crew learned the Cuban refugee forces had lost two of their six

CPYRGHT

school. Then in October, 1962, the Cuban Missle Crisis blared across the headlines. Rumors spread among the Cubans in Miami that another invasion of the Island was pending. At the direction of the U.S. government, the young men joined the U.S. Army and began special training at Fort Knox, Ky. Then the crisis passed and so did the plans for the invasion. After six months, George del Valle was discharged.

While in the service the youth had obtained his high school diploma. He worked in Miami and Kansas City. Mo... mami and Kansas City, Mo, until he had saved enough money for college. This fall he enrolled at St. Gregory's College in Shawnee, Okla., as a pre-engineer major. He plans to continue his education at Oklahoma University or Kan-

The rest of his family is still in Miami. His father is working in the circulation de-

vellA-RDP75-601 9R00020015001312take him younger than this.) The next tending Coral Gable high half-way to where he is going."